SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

ME

Mon

Impressive Services at Greystone-Removal of the Body to New Lebanon.

YONKERS, N. Y., August 7.—The sorrow that has shrouded this city for three days reached its climax today. The grief of great respect was marked on every hand. The public buildings were closed and badges of mourning were displayed on house fronts. Veneration for the dead was visible on the faces of citizens, and the very air neemed laden with sadness that imbued all. The elements contributed to the general gloom. Deep and heavy clouds hung low and obscured the sun and a chee less easterly wind blew over the magnificent grounds of Greystone. The early trains poured hundreds of notable citizens into the town, and all bent their way in one direction to pay the last honors to one who had been high among them. Residents joined in the pilgrimage, and the host of mourners that found its way to Greystone filled to overflowing the ample mansion of the late statesman long before the futeral services man long before the futeral services began. The casket that was to contain Mr. Tilden's body reached the house this movning. It came from Oacida, N. Y., where it was made by the firm of Chappell, Chase & Maxwell. The casket is made in two parts. The interior is of copper, with a glass door its entire length. The interior is decorated with white tritad terior is decorated with white tofted The outer part is of red Spanish cedar, and is plainly oreamented with oxydized silver. The plate is of that material, and nears simply the

"BAMUBL J. TILDEN. in script; Undertaker Rigby had it carr ed into the house about 8 o'clock and taken to the room on the south side of the second floor, where the body was lying. There the remains were placed in the casket and brought down to the blue room, on the first This was not recomplished until 8:30 o'clock, and it was not until this hour that the general public were first admitted to the mansion. remains were placed on a catafalque, placed in the center of the blue room. The drapery on the catafelque was black crepe and cashmere. In reality it was a blue room no longer. Even to the curtains on the doors and windows, the coloring was black. Mean-time the friends of the family began to arrive. The first train from New York to bring any number was the 7:15. From that time, the people came by the score. Among the first to arrive at the house were Gen. Alexander Hamilton. Charles A. Dana, Daniel Magone, John B. Trener, ex-Senator Wm. H. Barnum, Samuel J. Randall, Treasurer Jordan, ex-Collector Murphy and ex-Assemblyman Morrow. Andrew H. Green received all and ushered them into the parlors When the people generally were ad-

VIEW THE REMAINS. They entered the east door, passed through the first parlor on the right to the blue room and thence through the ball to the west or rear entrance. The body was seen to be dressed in a suit of full dress, with a white pink in the button hole; a white tie sur-rounded a standing collar. The right hand was crossed over the breast, and the head lay part'y on the right side. The features, while showing some emacistion, did not suggest that the dead had undergone any extended or Surveyor Beattie, Algernon S Sullivan, Gen. Lefevre of Ohio, Congressman Stahlneck of this district, E. O. Perrin, Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Park Commissioner John D. Crimmons, John D Traphagen, John Bigelow, Smith M. Weed, Dr George L. Miller of the Omaha Herald, William Allen Butler, Dr. Charles E Simonde Allen Butler, Dr. Charles E. Simonds and Col. John R. Fellows. The flowers on the coffin were com-posed of but live collections. A boughet of calla lilies and white roses lay near the head of the casket and at the foot was placed a sheaf of palm, under smilex and victoria regins. All the flowers came from Mr. Tilden's bothouses. The lest named was from a plant of which there are but three in America. By 9 o'clock several hundred persons—men and women, white and black, Chris-tian and Jewish, rich and poor—had viewed the remains. The revised list of pell bearers was: Samuel J. Ran-dall, John Bigelow, Daniel Manning, Smith M. Weed, Charles A. Dana, Dr. George L. Miller, William Allen But-ler, Daniel Mayone, James Tranger ler, Daniel Magone, James Trener, Dr. Charles E. Simmonds and Aaron J. Vanderpool. The first formal delegation to arrive was from the Jefferson Club, of Newark, N. J. Soon after them Mayor Bell, of Yonkers, and the Yonkers Aldermen passed through, and then the ten servants (five men and five women) paid their last tribute. The women, without exception, shed tears as they gazed for the last time upon their late master. At 9:40

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND REACHED THE MANSION.

He was accompanied by Secretary of War Endicott and Private Secretary Lamont. Mr. George W. Smith, Mr. Tilden's private secretary, took the President's arm and found a place in the line of citizens. Secretary Fr. in the line of citizens. Secretary Es-dicott followed with Mr. Lamont. On reaching the head of the bier the President stopped a moment or two, took an earnest look at the face of the dead and passed on to the hall and was escorted among the family upstairs. So also were Mr. Endicott and Mr. Lamont. Ten minutes later the pall bearers descended the broad staircase into center of the house that leads directly to the room where the remains were. Secretary Manning, leaning upon the arm of Mr. John Bigelow, led the bearers. Mr. Manning seemed rather feeble, his steps being by no means sure as he came down the stairs. Mr. Bigelow's sasistance was not unnecessary. The deleand passed on to the hall and was esdown the stairs. Mr. Bigelow's assistance was not unnecessary. The delegations from the various bodies followed the pall bearers and took seats in the bue room and adjoining parlors. The Bar Association, headed by the Hon Wm M Evarts, the New York Bard of Ald rmen, Tammany Hall, Irving Hall, the County Democracy and others. President Cleveland entered the room with Secretary Endicott, Secretary Whitney and Mr. Lamont. Fellowing next came the members of the family, Mr. Tilden's nept ews and nieces. Gov. Hill arrived just as the ceremonles were beginning. He was seased next to Mayor Grace. The hundreds of people collected in the hall on either side of the black drapery that hung in front of the blue room, blocking up the entire pas age and extending out on to the porches and grounds in front and at the rear of the bases.

on to the porches and grounds in front and at the rear of the bouse. Then the Rey. Dr. Wm. J. Tucke who had come on from Andover, Mans.

BURIED AT HIS OLD HOME. to perform the ceremonies, read the funeral prayer of the Presbyterian Church. The choir of the Madison Avenue church, which had taken up a position at the foot of the mainstaircase, sang "Abide With Me." The case, sang "Abide With Me." The Rev. Dr. Tucker next delivered a short address on the personal qualities of the deceased. The reverend gentleman spoke with great feeling that several times evinced itself in choking utterances. He said he wouldnot undertake to speak of Mr. T.lden's pub lic life and great public qualities. The press had done that with judgment and aptitude, but he could not help thinking of and referring to Mr. Tilden's generous hospitality. None who had ever partaken of it would fall to appreciate it. Dr. Tucker continued: "A friend wrote to me not long ago referring to the death of an eminent physician, that nothing was so plain in an attempt to give the meaning of death as that we suddenly fail to communica'e with those who have been all in all to ue. Death is the withdrawal of aff ection and love in the time that we need it

It is an irreparable waste. A great mind cannot be replaced; what the mind grasped, the books from which it learned and the facts embraced will remain; but the process of reasoning, the power to foresee and appreciate is gone. It is like the destruction of a gone. It is like the destruction of a fine library or the loss of a precious jewel. Few men have been of such greatness of mind in this generation as our deceased brother. Whether he considered men or plans, he was always wise, sagacious and honorable, whom all loved to listen to and to honor. There was a fine constructive-ness of ideas in his reasoning that made his a great mind. A great light is gone out. That is the meaning of death; something is wasted. Does death mean any more than an inter-ruption of his communication with us? No, according to his simple faith this mortal must put on immortality. There are obligations to live again as there are to die. He was a simple, broad, clear believer in our faith. In

that faith we surrender our death. The eternal is tay refuge."

After this address, Miss Antonio Henne sang very effectively, "One Sweetly Solemn Thought," and Dr. Tucker made another brief speech. The choir sang "Beyond the Smiling and the Weeping," and the casket was closed. The body was borne out to the hearse at 10:50 o'clock, and carried to the train for New Lebauon. The President, Governor, Mayor, Cabinet offi-cers and delegations followed with the pall bearers, in twenty-five carriages.

AS THE CASKET was borne through the marble floored hall the choir sang "Rock of Ages." Eight of Mr. Tilden's employes carried the body. Among them were the captain of the yacht Viking, the gar-dener, the valet and the coachmen of the dead statesmen. The President and his Secretary, Gov. Hill, Mayor Grace and the delegations followed to the carriages, but neither boarded the funeral train. Along the three mile route to Yonkers the sides of the road were alive with people. Just as the cortege started from the house a brisk rain set in, but this did not drive the spectators from the paths. Many ught shelter under the trees and awnings, some raised umbrellas, and some remained uncovered. When the hearse passed between the crowd hats were raised and other signs of respect were continuously shown.
When the depot was reached the
members of the family, the Misses
Tilden, Miss Gould, the Messrs. Tilden and Mr. Charles McLeon, with their intimate friends, the Rev. Dr. Tucker and several of the delegations. entered the care. The train left Yon-kers at 11:15 and three minutes be-hird time. It is due at Hudson at considerable physical suffering. Some hind time. It is due at Hudson at of those who passed on the long line 1:35, Chatham at 2:30 and New Lebato take a last look at the remains were non, where the remains will be interred in the family vault at 3:45 The train is due at New York on the return at 10:45 p.m. Secretary George W. Smith said that the services at the grave will be of the simplest kind. It is unsettled whether or not the will

will be read tonight. It is rumored that it will be read at the old family homestead at New Lebanon. AMONG THE EMINENT PERSONS PERSENT at the funeral, not named above, were Congressmen Merriman, Hewitt and Campbell; Major-General Schofield, U. S. A., commandant of the Atlantic station; Commandant of the Atlantic station; Commodore Chandler of the Brooklyn Navy Yard; Ex-Congress-men Roswell P. Flower and J. Pulitzer and Waldo Hutchins; W. D. Purcell of Rochester, Justice Charles J. O'Don-ohue of the Supreme Court, James Callagher, chairman of the Connecticut State Democratic Committee; Assistant Treasurer, Charles J. Canda, M. J. Fryse, superintendent of the Washington postoffics building; State Comptroller A. C. Chapin, State Bank Superintendent Maxwell, M. S. Eustis of Gov. Hill'sstaff, Ex-Senator Charles H. Hoghes and Clifford N. Bertlett and Gen. James D. Pearsail, formerly

of the Governor's staff. THE REMAINS OF SAMUEL J. TILDEN are now speeding away to their last resting place beside his brothers, at New Lebanon, Columbia county. The last sad rices have just been concluded in the elegant mansion on the Hudson, where he spent with so much pless-ure, the last years of his life. Such a congregation of leading representative is seen only once in a life time beside the bier of a private citizen. Yonkers is a city of mourning. The flag poles everywhere float the national emblem at half mast and along the route of the funeral procession the houses are closed and fings displayed, draped with crape. The stores and shops are all closed and business is suspended. A drizzling rain is falling but the sidewalks are lined with people to view the account the largest. ple to view the procession, the longest ever seen in Yonkers.

LEFT FOR NEW YORK. President Cleveland, accompanied by Secretaries Manning, Endicott, and Whitney and Mr. Lamont, left here for New York at 12:15 o'clock. The party were cheered by a large crowd as they boarded a special train,

AS IT IS STATED.

A gentle Miss. once seized with chill, Was feeling very ill, very Ill., When came as Md. for to know If N. Y. service he could do. "O." cried the maid, for scared was she, "Do you Ind. Tenn. to murder me?" "La.," cried the doctor, "I Kan. save You from a most untimely grave. If you will let me Conn. your case, And bang this liver pad in place." "Am Is. foo!!" the patient cried.
"I cannot Del.," the man replied.
"But no one can be long time Ill.,
Who Tex. a patent blue Mass. pill."

"Ank, !" shricked the girl, "I'll hear no Mo. Your nostrums are N. J.—No go."

A Deacon Guilty of Adultery, Bosron, Mass, August 7. — The grand jury has found an indictment against ex-Deacon Joseph Story, of the Bowdoin Square Baptist Church, for adultery with Mrs. Ecton, a member of the congregation. The woman made a confession and with the Rev. W. W. Downs appeared before the grand jury as a witness.

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### THE IRISH PARLIAMENTS

THAT HAVE LEGISLATED FOR THE IRISH PEOPLE

Ever Since English Rule Took Shape in Ireland Up to the Act of Union in 1803.

All through the centuries of Eng-land's rule in Ireland a local Parlisment more or less representative considered a necessary feature in the government of the country. It is true that the body was convened at decidedly irregular dates-that it too often was not representative in charscter, and was sometimes only drawn from certain sections; but, however derived and formed, it was at least a deliberative body acting on bahalf of the Irish people, and embodied the principle to some extent of home rule. England held Ireland as a conquered province, but these early Parliaments distinctively illustrated the right of the people to possess their own legis-lative assembly. The Parliament convened by Lord Gray in 1537 embraced two houses, and that of 1541, although t practically sanctioned the transfer of the royalty of Ireland to the English Orown, was based upon the representa-tive system. Parliaments were held also in the years 1560, 1569, 1585, 1613 15, 1634, 1639, 1641, and at vary ing times during the remainder of the seventeenth century and during the eighteenth century. It is unnecessary to review the character and authority of these various Parliaments. early as 1495 a Parliament sesembled at Drogheda. As indicating the royal authority under which there bodies convened, it may be stated that in many instances it was directed that the members should be chosen "according to the usage," which shows that the principle upon which they were based was clearly defined and es tablished.

It is thus seen that Ireland has a parliamentary history and that it may be said to embrace nearly the whole period of English domination up to the year 1800. In many particulars doubtless these assemblies were deficient in representative quality and perhaps in independence of spirit, but, continued as they were through three centuries, they certainly estab-lished the principle that an Irish Parliament in Ireland was a fixed element in the British constitution. This famous constitution is but an aggregation of precedents crystallized into the form of law under the influence of time. Surely 300 years ought to be sufficient to give to an Irish Parlia-

ment the fixity of constitutional char We are not now discussing the question of Irish independence, nor how far these Parliaments may have misrepresented the real, abiding poambitions of the Irish people. We aim merely to show that if a Par-liament is now granted to Ireland it will simply be a return to former conditions that existed for centuries. That Mr. Gladstone in proposing the pending measure, instead of threatening the dismemberment of the empire, is really acting in accordance with the principles of the constitution; nay, it might be added, that as it was during a period of consecutive Irish Parliaments that the foundations of England's greatness were laid, there is no resson to expect that a revival of the system can involve any serious dangers to imperial prosperity.

THE ACT OF UNION AND HOW IT PASSED. But there is another question on which many of our citizens are not fully informed. Iraland had a Parliament of her own and lost it by her own act, and the responsibility for the loss is usually placed on Ireland and not on the dominant power. This is the shape the matter generally as-sumes to a person not really familiar with the facts respecting the act of union, and yet it involves the most deplorable injustice to Ireland and the Irish. The passage of the famous union bill was not the act of an unfettered Irish Parliament, nor did it represent the wishes of the people of Ireland. "But, how then," it may be asked, "did it pass both houses of the Irish Parliament?" The answer is, by the most astounding corruption and fraud ever witnessed in a national as sembly. Now it cannot be denied that this answer will not be satisfactory to many American readers, and that however it be regarded it involves a stigma on the Iri h name. It is not well always to attempt to soften facts or to conceal the outlines of a neked and absolute truth. The fact that an I ish Parliament did betray its trust and barter away the political privileges of the people is an unpleasant incident in history, and is a source of profound disgust and indignation to all patriotic Irishmen. It is easy to raise the cry of fraud and bribery, and it does not always afford an explanation of legis-lative acts attended by long discussion and every element of publicity. But in this instance the real truth of the matter has been wrung from the matter has been wrung from the graves of the past—has been so thoroughly and clearly developed that room for question or doubt is wholly impossible. There is neither space ner time now for the mass of details that exhibit the circumstances attending the passage of the bill, but a few particulars and caneral statements will particulars and general statements will be sufficient to show that the act of union, although it became law, was in no sense the act of the Lish people, was incessantly denounced and instantly repudiated, and would have been exploded as uncons'itutional and invalid were there any tribunals su-thorized to examine and pass upon its

to deprive Ireland of her Parliament under color of the forms of law. Two parties areas as if by magic—Unionists and anti-Unionists—and it is only stating a simple historical truth to say that the Unionists were almost wholly composed of officials, place men and English residents, and that smong the anti-Unionists were all the independdent patriotic men in the country, notably Sir John Parnell, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr Fitzgerald, the Prime Sergeant, both of whom quickly lost their places for opposing the policy of the govern-

OPENING OF THE GREAT CONTEST. Public meetings, of course, were held to discuss the proposition, and it was immediately apparent that the sentiments of all classes of people were ut-terly and absolutely in opposition to the so called union. At a meeting of the Irish bar, which embraced a large proportion of the most influential and gifted public men of the time, the vote stood 168 against the union and 32 in favor of it, of which minority Sir Jonah Barrington sarcastilly remarked, "Thirty-two was the procise number of the County Judges," and each member of the same minority was subsequently rewarded by appoint pointments to office, emoluments ranging from £500 to £5000 per annum. It was feared that the bar of Ireland, as a body, would exercise an irresistible influence against the union, and Lord Clare had adopted the most effective means to secure adher-ents to the government among its ranks. A great many new legal offices were created, the number of bankrupt commis-sioner was doubled, and each county had a local judge. In the city of Dublin, where government influences were most actively diffused, the union project failed of popular support. A great meeting was held December 17, 1798, in that city, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs and commons being repreresented, and resolutions were adopted lenouncing the proposition, and another meeting, composed of merchants and bankers of the city, resolved: That they looked with a horrence on any attempt to deprive Ireland of her Parliament." The fellows and scholars of Trinity College also demanded that their Representatives in Parlia-ment should vigorously oppose the union, and innumerable borough and county meetings adopted similar action. By every means in its power the country procla med its opposition to the proposed measure, and that, too, in the face of the terror of martial law and the presence of nearly 150,000

troops. THE PIRST DEBATE. Lord Cornwallis opened Parliament anuary 22, 1799, amid circumstances of great excitement, and the "speech from the throne" contained, as had been feared and anticipated, a distinct recommendation of legislative union. This terminated all disguises. It was now evident that the government, with all its unlimited resources and open and indirect influences in a country already distracted and convulsed had commenced a campaign to obliter ate the Parliament of Ireland. The furious debates that followed the address need not be described; the goveroment had calculated its chances, and knew the number of its supporters before introducing the obnoxious

measures. In the Lords, the Earl of Bellamont's motion in favor of the maintenance of a resident independent Irish Parliament as established, acknowledged and recognized, was negatived by division-49 against 16. These sixteen peers afterwards joined in most elequent and patriotic protest against the extinction of Irish liberty. In the Commons, the opponents of the union were as forcible and outspoken as could sonby dectared that neither the Legislature itself nor any power on ear h possessed the authority to annihilate

the Irish Parliament. Mr. Fitzgerald, who lost his official head for his patriotism, showed that it was not within the moral competence of Parliament to destroy and extin-guish itself. John Mitchell says tra-Fitzgerald on this occasion quoted Dr. Johnson's remarks: "Don't unite Johnson's remarks: "Don't unite with us English. We shall unite with you only to rob you. We should have robbed the Scotch if they had anything to be robbed of."

Sir Boyle Roche, in his characteris ic manner, remarked: "He was for a union to put an end to uniting between Presbyterians, Protestants and Catholics to overturn the constitu-

Catholics to overturn the constitu-

Sir Jonah Barrington, Sir John Blaguire, Mr. Knox, Mr. Hamilton and others spoke forcibly against the project, and showed the ruinous effects it would produce in Iraland.

fects it would produce in Ireland.

Lord Castlereagh, who led the forces of the government, was astonished at the spirit and eloquence of the opposition, and made but a feeble defense of the measure. Perhaps the most powerful speech against the union was made by Mr. Piunkett, who demonstrated not only the unconstitutionality of the bill, but the injustice of area. ty of the bill, but the injustice of propoling it for consideration at a time when the country was incapable of in-dependent political action. On the morning of the 24th the House divided and the government developed a majority of one, the vote standing 195 majority of one, the vote standing 195 to 106. This was regard as a government defeat, and the multitude in the corridors of the House and in the street hailed the result with unbounded delight. It was really a drawn battle, and even that had been obtained only by numerous instances of actual bribery on the part of Castlerosge, the facts of which have been shown be-yond all cavil or criticism by the hisorians of the epoch.

stantly repudiated, and would have been exploded as unconstitutional and invalid were there any tribunals and the provisions.

A GLANCE AT PERLIMINARY NUMERS. The rebellion of 1798 had bardly reached a close and its fierce excitements and antagonisms were still at a white heat when the prospect of a legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland was brought forward for discussion. There was no period in Ireland's history when such a proposition was less likely to receive the voluntary support of the people, but there was no period in and corruption in a national legislation. Martial law practically existed throughout the country; the people were apathetic and sulen and the houses of Parliament were largely composed of the placemen of Engish Government. It requires no historical knowledge of the time to understand the irony of the situation. The consent of the people of Ireland was asked to union with England, whose coldiery had not quite completed the devastation of the country and the slaughter of the peasantry. The proposal of union with England, whose coldiery had not quite completed the devastation of the country and the slaughter of the peasantry. The proposal of union with England, whose coldiery had not quite completed the devastation of the country and the slaughter of the peasantry. The proposal of union was introduced by

AN ANGAYMOUS PARPHLET, published by authority and circulated with such extraordinary celerity and profusion as to clearly indicate the official power which inspired it. It was soon snown that this publication was the precursor of the doliberate attempt was to be made once that an attempt wa

tors and rebels, and at the same time all the agencies of the Treasury, of pa-tronage and of intimidation were opera'ing secretly and ceaselessly throughout Irish society.

LAST HOURS OF THE PARLIAMENT OF GRATTAN.

The 'ast session of Ireland's Parlia ment opened January 15, 1800-the "Parliament of Grattan," the Parliament established on the precedents of three centuries and raified by the declaration of the constitution of 1782. The Imperial Parliament had already adopted the articles of union between Great Britain and Ireland, and the government felt so sure of obtaining the requisits action of the Irish Par liament that no reference was made to the matter in the speech from the throne. Lord Cas lereagh in roduced it as a legislative question approved by a majority of the prople. The de-bate that followed was one of the most remarkable in the history of civiliza-tion in despairing, pusionate eloquence, and in the specticle of a body of patriots resisting to the last the combined influences of treason and corruption. As an illustration let us mention the case of Dr. B-own, member from the university. This gentleman announced a change of conviction; he had voted before against the union and now he would vote for it. Need we exam no his reasons when the rec ord shows that coincident with his change of view was his appointment to the place of Prime Sergeant. The whole subject was reopened, and the asgumen's against the union presented with convincing force by Bashe, Plunk-

et. Egan, Ponsonby and others. Henry Grattan had been an invalid for nearly two years, incapable of active work, but had recently returned to Ireland and was induced to accept a seat in Parliament for the close borough of Wicklow. The great debate had almost reached a climax when he appeared once more on the scene of s fo mer tramphs. John Mitchell thus describes the scene:

'Mr. Egan was speaking strongly against the measure when Mr. George Possenby and Mr. Arthur Moore walked out, and immediately returned leading, or rather helping, Mr. Grattan, in a state of total feebleness and debility. The effect was electric. Mr. Grattao's illness and deep chagrin had reduced a form never symmetrical and a visage at all times thin, nearly to the appearance of a specter. As he feebly tottered into the House every member simultaneously rose from his seat. He moved slowly to the table; his languid countenance seemed to re-vive as he took those oaths that restored him to his pre-eminent station; the smile of inward satisfaction obvi ou-ly illuminated his features, and reanimation and energy seemed to kin-die by the labor of his mind. The House was silent. Mr. Egan did not resume his speech. Mr. Grattan, al-most breathless, attempted to rise, but found himself unable at first to stand and asked permission to address the House from his seat. Never was there a finer illustration of the sovereignty of the mind over matter. Grattan spoke two hours with all his usual vehemence and fire against the union." But the issue was made up. Not even the eloquence of Grattan could change votes which had already been paid for. The division that followed showed a

majority for the castle of forty-two It is unnecessury to review the other readings of the bill. The closing days of the last Irish Parliament were like those following a great battle lost. Dub'in was controlled by the military, and the bayonets fisshed along the colonades of the Parliament House Coercion and corruption were equally represented in the victory of the gov-ernment. Ireland lost her home Parliament not with the consent of her people, and not by the votes of her c rrupted statesmen. It was wrested from her against the principles of law and equity and the alleged legislative consent to the union was a mockery of the forms of justice and wholly without authority in the wishes of the paople and in the action of their chospropie and in the action of their chosen representatives. The charge that the act of union was passed by the vetes of the tools of the government, whose presence was secured for that specific purpose, is supported by unioneschable facts and figures. The membership of the House at the time has been scheduled and classified by John Mitchell and others, and the perforal particulars given as to each conal particulars given as to each member show that the vote for the bill was almost wholly made up of government officials and office holders.

"FATHER, TAKE MY HAND."

The way is dark, my Father. Cloud and cloud is gathering quickly over my head, and loud The thunders roar above me. See, I stand Like one bewildered Father, take my hand, And through the gloom Lead asfely home

Thy child i

The day goes fast, my father! and the night is drawing darkly down. My faith one sight See ghostly visions. Fears, a spectral band, Encompass me O. Father, take my hand, And from the night Lead up to light. Thy child!

The way is long, my Father! and my soul Lorgs for the rest and quiet of the goal: While yet I journey through this weary land, Keep me from waudering. Father, take my hand:
Quickly and straight
Lead to heaven's gate
Thy chils!

The path is rough, my Father. Many a thorn Has pierced me; and my weary feet al torn And bleeding mark the way. Yet thy command
Bijs me press forward. Father, take my hand
Then safe and blest
Lead up to rest.
Thy child

The Werra at Boston. Bosros, Mass, August 7.—The disabled No.th German Lloyd steamer Werra, from Bremen, has arrived be-

in tow of a steamer. Later - The tug Ida N. Daby has chored Hull with mails and several passengers. One of the passengers states that on July 30th, at 11:30 p.m., during heavy weather, the steamer broke her shaft and lost her propeller. the vessel laboring heavily at the day, when she was taken in tow by the steamer Venetian and brought to this port.

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Peb. 16, 1580.

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